

FOR SALE
of a superior quality in small
suitable for private families.
10 by 12 Window Glass of the
manufactory.
ings and Teakettles,
and Carcavella Wines.
ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.
2aw4w.
PUBLIC SALE.

D, on the premises, on MON-
day the 6th day of April next,
lots of Ground, with
ments, now occupied by Mr.
together with the whole remain-
said two lots, containing half
43 feet 6 inches on Royal-
Queen-street, deeded to and
cupation of John Mandeville.
bounded on the south by the
belonging to the late William
the east by Royal-street, on the
u-street, and on the west by
third of the purchase money
the remainder in 1, 2, or 3
suit the purchaser. A deed of
will be required to secure the
ncipal and interest thereon, any
person wish to contract by
previous to April, they may ap-
pden, who is authorized to bar-
ame. If the property be not
ased on ground rent for ever,
ms.

is hereby given,
ersons who may be found tres-
n the land belonging to C. W.
ed on the Potomac River, near
ow the mouth of Mol Frost's
ading to a line belonging to
on's, nearly at the lower ex-
posen: and from thence back
to the north branch of Little-
will be prosecuted to the ex-
such cases provided.

C. W. Valengen.
2aw3w

BLE LANDS,
Sold very Cheap.
ill my Mill Tract of Land, sit-
-Lick and Indian-Runs, about
he town of Alexandria; con-
ven hundred acres. On this
ntations besides the mill farm
there is a very good mill, in
pair of burr, and one pair of
with elevators, &c. complete
ork—a distillery convenient
four stills and every neces-
complete order—a dwelling-
barn, with stables under it to
stalls, with every other out-
n a farm—a very good gar-
of about 2500 trees of the
country can afford. There
00 acres of the tract cleared,
woods and a great part of it
about 30 or 40 acres of
rly 300 acres more may be
ms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,
tract of one hundred acres,
on Alexandria, part of the
adjoining the lands of Mes-
srs. Robert Patton, and
Mount-Vernon road run-
This tract is mostly in-
ciently situated for country
ould be sold at private
uld prefer I will take in
convenient to the purcha-
of the banks from Rich-
s, or any kind of stock of

sold before Friday the first
the Mill Tract will, on that
blic auction, to the highest
e following day the Clerk
in like manner. The Mill
ed into three or four farms
a lease of four and an half
st day of July last. The
e divided into lots of 10 or
sold at public auction the
e known on the days of

William Hepburn.
2aw3w law till 1st May

ars Reward.
m the subscriber living in
n County, near Hay Mar-
uary, a negro man nam-
88 or 39 years of age; 5
high; has a down look-
e of his hands has been
ly over, and is white and
n he went away a suit of
it is like he will change
money when he went away
his name.—Ten dollars
e county & bro't home,
ounty and brought home,
r, secured in any jail

James Wyatt, fen.
law4w

DAILY BY
SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1807.

[No. 1847.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.
ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.
P. G. Marsteller, v. M.
MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of BEEF—Boston inspection—
No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on mode-
rate terms. Feb. 3.—d

Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken
from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.
January 16. d

Wanted to Purchase,
A Negro Man Servant, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.
November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES OF LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearly so.
Apply to the Printer.
September 25. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
3 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,
AND
5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.
Mordecai Miller.
January 20. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool flaved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.
Wm. Hodgson.
Jan. 3. d

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhd. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof.
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine of a supe-
rior quality
4 quarter casks do. do. 3 tierces
3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

For Sale or Rent,
A WELL finished three story BRICK
DWELLING HOUSE, containing 7
rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke
house, coach house and stable and other ne-
cessary buildings all of brick, situated on Roy-
al street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and
near the market. For particulars apply to
Robert Patton.
February 9. d

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street—
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—
Apply to
James Patton.
October 20. d

13 hhd. SUGAR of good quality,
23 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun
d

Spanish Hides.

1500 large heavy Spanish Hides
6000 wt. fine green Coffee—and
600 wt Indigo, Spanish Flotant
For sale by
M. MILLER.
February 20. d

A TANNERY.
FOR SALE OR RENT,
A TANNERY, with convenient improve-
ments thereon, in the town of Center-
ville. Apply to Mr. Daniel Harrington at the
premises, or to the subscriber in Alexandria.
JOHN G. LADD.
February 25 d

Dissolution of Partnership.
WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to
retire from business in this place, the
partnership of Douglass & Mandeville is this
day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph
H. Mandeville is solely authorized to adjust
and settle all the accounts of the partnership.
It is earnestly requested that all persons in-
debted to them will settle the same with him
immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be
given.
William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.
January 3. d

Joseph H. Mandeville
Intends to carry on the FLOUR and GRO-
CERY BUSINESS in the same manner & on
the same terms as heretofore done by D. and
M. and solicits a continuance of favors from
his friends.
January 3. d

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhd. do.
Havanna HONEY
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson & } Of a good quality
Hyson Skin
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine LIVERPOOL SALT in sacks
or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demi-johns, Souff' in bot-
tles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pep-
per, &c.
100 tons Plaster Paris.
20 bbls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bbls. cut do.
20 bbls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—ALSO—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for fa-
mily use.
January 3 d

SEINE TWINE.
2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermaceti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.
January 19. d

NOTICE.
IN pursuance of a law passed at the last ge-
neral assembly of Virginia, authorizing
the establishment of a TOLL BRIDGE a-
cross Great Hunting-Creek, the commission-
ers therein named will attend at the house of
John Goodings in Fairfax county, on the 29th
day of March next, and open books of sub-
scription for raising the capital sum of twelve
thousand dollars, in shares, as pointed out
and authorized by the said law.
February 26. d

50 barrels of Tar, For Sale by M. MILLER.

February 18. d
For Freight to Europe,
THE STAGNCH
EAST SAILING BRIG
PERSEVERANCE;
[Burden 190 tons]
Completely equipped and now re-
ady a Harshorne's wharf. Apply
To captain Samuel Jackson, on board, or
JOHN G. LADD.

Who has for Sale,
(NOW LANDING FROM SAID BRIG)
40 Barrels New Rum
12 Hhd. Molasses
160 Barrels Sweet Cider
100 Casks Lime
100 Barrels Prime Beef
5 Pipes Holland Gin.
Feb. 20 d

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, a gel
low Negro Girl, about 16 years of age,
a very round face with trickles or small spots.
She is very remarkable, having on one of her
ears a lump about the size of a small pea, oc-
casionally being bored for bobs when young.
Whoever secures her in any jail so as I get
her again, shall receive the above reward and
reasonable charges if brought home to
Aquila Johns.
Broad-Creek, Prince-George's
County, 14th Feb.—(20) d

FOR RENT,
The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the oc-
cupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-
derate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 25. d

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public
that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots
with all the modern improvements, warranted
equal to any in the United States. After ma-
ny years of experience in his business, he has
discovered a new method of retaining the elas-
ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be-
it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of
various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-
Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,
Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,
Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to
fit the Suwarrow equal to the buck boots.—
Gentlemen will please to call and see for
themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-
tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.
January 3. d
M. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Pa-
tentees, next door below Mr. Alexande
McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, A
lexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for
ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West-Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those
who purchase by the quantity.
N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
waistband ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain-
ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed
in the construction of the article.
Richard Horwell.
ALSO,
Red, Green, & Black Morocco
Leather,
By the dozen or single skin—for sale at
Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in
Prince-street.
July 8. d

FOR SALE
Mould Candles of a superior quality in small
boxes suitable for private families.
3 by 10 and 40 by 12 Window Glass of the
Baltimore manufactory.
Patent Castings and Teakettles,
Lucellos and Carcavella Wines.
By ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.
Feb. 4. 2aw4w.

A Card.

Mr. GENERES has the honor to
inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Alex-
andria, that his DALLS will commence on
WEDNESDAY the fourth instant. He hopes
the LADIES will do him the honor of attend-
ing.
March 2. 3t

10 bales Beerboom Gurrahs,
For Sale by
Joseph Riddle.
March 2. d

Just Received,
(Direct from LINTILL'S Comb Manufac-
tory, Baltimore)
A large and elegant assortment of
TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS,
OF THE MOST MODERN FASHION;
Which will be sold plain or sett, in any
way fancy may direct.
JOHN ADAM.
Silver Smith and Jeweller, King-street
February 27. d

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th of March, at 11
o'clock, will be sold on the premises,
One third part of that valuable
Property CENTER MILLS, together with
the Lands, improvements, &c. &c. adjoining
known heretofore by the name of Fair
Mile Mills, situated half way between Alex-
andria and George-Town. A long credit will
be given for great part of the purchase mo-
ney. The above property being so generally
known it is supposed a more particular de-
scription is unnecessary.
And at the same time and place,
A variety of Household and Kitch-
en Furniture, &c. &c.
By order of Executors.
Philip G. Marsteller.
Feb. 25. d

Attention to this Notice.
THOSE persons who gave their bonds,
(the list of which I have) will please to
take notice that they ought to have settled
with me in May last for property purchased
by them.
I will, in one month from this date, if they
do not come forward and pay off what is just-
ly due, commence suits in chancery against
them.
Benjamin Dulany.
February 14. (27) d

Wanted to Charter,
A VESSEL
Of about 2000 barrels
burthen, to load for a
port in ENGLAND, to
which immediate dispatch
will be given. Apply to
JAMES PATTON.
February 27. d

Salt, Wine, and Fruit.
The CARGO of the Brig AUGUSTA, Cap-
tain Davis, from Lisbon,
For sale, by
Lawrafon and Fowle.
CONSISTING OF
2000 bushels COARSE SALT, suitable for
the fisheries.
26 quarter casks Lisbon Wine.
28 boxes Lemons.
10 do. Oranges.
8 nests Baskets.
February 26. d

LANDING,
From the brig Active, and for sale, by
Lawrafon & Fowle,
12 hhd. clay'd
13 do. Muscovado } Sugars.
20 barrels do. }
February 20. d

Wanted to Hire,
ABOUT THIRTY HANDS and several
Horses and Carts. For terms apply to
Jonathan Scholfield, of Alexandria, or Charles
Stewart, of Fairfax Court-house, Virginia.
Feb. 24. 2aw2w

To Sell or Rent,
Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also sever-
al in the city of Washington. For terms ap-
ply to
Sarah Porter.
February 14. d

THE NEGOCIATION.

[Continued.]

France was now called upon to present a *projet* on which the negotiation might assume a determined form. It was agreed, however, between the negotiating ministers on both sides, that the *projet* should first come from the part of the English agents, and that the French ministers should reply to it by a *contre-projet*.

It is not within the purpose of this detail to follow note by note the alternately abrupt and retarded progress of this negotiation. Let it suffice to say generally that nothing was neglected on the part of the French government which could elude or deceive the British negotiators. Such were the endless conferences upon the subject of Malta; the manner in which the confirmation of the British sovereignty over it should be expressed; the extent to which it should be confirmed; whether it should be passed *sub silentio*, should be mentioned as a cession on the part of France, or simply considered as a part of the state of actual possession; whether England should possess it in perpetuity, or for a term of years. These several points, which were debated with the usual diplomatic dexterity on the part of the French negotiators. The complaints against the liberty of the English press were revived, and in reply to the answer of the British negotiator, that the English government could not prevent even strictures upon itself, a singular demand was made, whether an act of parliament was not of force to effect every thing? In another of the conferences the French negotiator expressed his confidence, and, as it would appear from the language employed, expressed it as the direct organ of his sovereign, that in the event of the successful termination of the negotiation, the peace of the two governments would not be again interrupted by the ostentatious reception, according to their several titles and orders, of the French emigrants in the British court; that such acknowledgment would ever be considered as cherishing the direct enemies of the French government, and must moreover render impossible the domestic intercourse of the two courts. These kind of topics lengthened every conference, and were distinctly the subject of many. It is as impossible, as it would be useless, to relate them all minutely; suffice it to say, that after the exchange of many *projets* and *contre-projets*, the following, which was proposed by the negotiators on the part of England, was the one under discussion so late as the middle of July last:

1. France to confirm the Cape of Good Hope in perpetual sovereignty to England.
2. France to procure the immediate restoration of Hanover.
3. France in the same manner to confirm the island of Malta in perpetual sovereignty to England. This article to be expressed simply.
4. France to evacuate the kingdom of Naples, and become a party in a general guarantee of the integrity of the Turkish empire.
5. That if, in return for a due valuable consideration, the Sublime Porte could be induced to the surrender or exchange of the district of Montenegro to his Russian majesty, France should not oppose, but should on the other hand faithfully and strenuously concur to give effect to such negotiation.
6. That the republic of Ragusa should be declared independent, but under the protection of Russia.
7. England, on her part, in return for the above cessions, and the restoration of the ordinary amicable intercourse between nations at peace, to acknowledge the imperial and royal title, and the state of actual possession on the part of France and her allies, subject to the above exemptions only.

8. The several settlements and islands, conquered on the part of his Britannic majesty from France or her allies, in Asia, Africa and America, with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope, and the settlements of Surinam and Pondicherry, to be restored to the several powers from whom they may have been conquered.

This scheme or *projet* had been but a few days in discussion, when the honor and actual sincerity of the French government appeared in its proper point of view. The project was admitted into discussion, and discussed with much apparent heat, so as to give the most natural color to the article. Whilst the suspicions of the British negotiators were thus laid asleep, and they were congratulating themselves upon being

on the point of effecting the fond object of their aims—a Russian and Turkish barrier—the French Government procured D'Oubril to sign the act of the 20th of July, and renounce for ever that for which England was contending.

How did this affect the *projet* under discussion between the French and English governments? Why, the French negotiators immediately declared, that Russia having renounced the required barrier, and Ragusa being otherwise disposed of, the proposals upon those points could no longer make part of any discussion.

In the mean time the English court were lost in astonishment when they learned the act of D'Oubril. They were already better acquainted with the new ministry at Petersburg than D'Oubril himself. They had received assurances from them of fidelity to the common cause, at least of negotiating in concert—how, therefore, were they to explain this act of D'Oubril? The ministry had been long enough established for D'Oubril to have received new orders. D'Oubril, however, had evidently received none—the court of Petersburg was too much governed by private faction. The immediate court party might have prevailed—even supposing the act of D'Oubril not authorised by the new ministry, how could the sovereign refuse to ratify it.

Such was the situation of the cabinet of England—in this difficulty it was accordingly resolved to send the earl of Lauderdale; what remains may now be dismissed; the details of the negotiation of lord Lauderdale will soon meet the public eye.

The proposals of France were now dwindled down to the cession of the Cape, Malta, and the restoration of Hanover, and a free commerce upon paying certain allotted duties, for which England was to surrender all other conquered islands, and to confirm, &c. &c. the state of actual possession with regard to France and her allies.

It was now that another incident arose on the general state of European affairs, which was not without a most considerable, and immediate effect, upon the relations on all sides. This was the decisive and even angry tone assumed by Prussia in her intercourse with France. The perfidy of the court of Paris had at length outstript that of the court of Berlin, and the latter, having already lost its honor, found it necessary to enter into conflict for her existence. The season for temporizing was now past, and though in the habit of eluding, she has now lost half her courage to act; the enemy was on her frontier, and it was necessary to march forward and meet him.

This disposition of Prussia doubtless improved the situation of the earl of Lauderdale.

The government of France on their part, were rendered by the same event more anxious for a final settlement between France and England.

This change of circumstances produced accordingly a change of the form of negotiation on both sides; some concessions were made on the part of the French government, which induced the earl of Lauderdale to resume the negotiation after he had demanded his passports. These concessions are said to have related to that most material point of discussion, a Turkish barrier, and the consent to the principle of a general guarantee, subject to certain qualifications. This was doubtless something, and justified the concession on the part of our plenipotentiaries.

In the mean time the important intelligence of the refusal of the emperor of Russia to ratify the act concluded by Mr. D'Oubril, and about the same period of time an official assurance to the government of England, that his imperial majesty of the Russians would conclude no peace but in concert with Great Britain.

Here was therefore a third era in the negotiation since the arrival of Lord Lauderdale. His lordship was now raised to higher ground. He had no necessity of moving to avail himself of it. The suppleness of the French government anticipated him and enlarged its terms. The Greek islands were to be given to his Russian majesty. England now proposed the terms upon which Russia and herself would conclude a treaty, and England in the mean time conclude it provisionally. The demands of England were argued in tedious detail, but as it is said were not refused. The demands of Russia, still more just and moderate, were all refused.

Prussia was now in the field, and there was no further time or even motive for delay on either side. The earl of Lauderdale again repeated, as an ultimatum,

his demands both for England and Russia, and France again decidedly rejected all that regarded the latter, with an assurance that France had nothing so near at heart as to preserve the permanent repose of Europe, and to that purpose to prevent the interposition of Russia in European politics—that with these intentions France would not consent that Russia should receive in Europe an additional acre of land, that France would as soon give to Russia one of her own immediate provinces, as one of the Greek or Mediterranean islands.

The earl of Lauderdale saw that his mission was finished, demanded his passports, and returned.

Further selections from London papers to January 3, by the *Mississippi*, received by the editor of the *Baltimore Federal Gazette*.

POSEN, December 2.

The emperor Napoleon, soon after his arrival here, gave a solemn audience to the following deputations:—To the senate, in the name of which the senator Radzinsky delivered a very neat speech in Latin. M. de Sokolnicki spoke in the names of the noblesse also in Latin. The archbishop of Gnesin delivered a speech in French in the name of the clergy, as did also M. de Broza, president of the chamber. After his speeches were delivered by the president of the regency, and lastly by the president of the city. His majesty replied from his throne to all these speeches in the most affable manner. The emperor said, among other things, to the deputation of the senate—"Illustrious lords, show yourselves worthy of your ancestors. They commanded the princes of Brandenburg; Moscow was in their power; they conquered Widmin, and delivered every where the whole Christian World from the yoke of the Turks. I am perfectly satisfied of all that I have seen of you hitherto, as well as with the reports of my generals. I will proclaim your independence at Warsaw."

PARIS, Dec. 3.

There has appeared within these few days, a small work in the Hebrew tongue, with a French translation on one side, which has caused some sensation with respect to present circumstances. The author is a baptised Jew, who signs himself Samuel Yessiti (Christian) Paly Rusch, of the house of David, lieutenant at the imperial hotel of invalids. This work has for its title "Who is this but an Israelite Christian?" with the epigraph, "Our Philosophy is the religion of Abraham." Then follows a confession of faith. The author concludes by exhorting the young Israelites to range themselves under the standard of Napoleon to conquer Jerusalem and rebuild the temple.

December 14.

In execution of the decree which places the British isles in a state of blockade, a Barbary vessel going from Morocco to London, with a cargo of skins, almonds, cocoa, &c. has been detained by the privateer le Malequin, capt. Geoffry, who sent her to Cherbourg, where she entered on the 9th of this month.

December 20.

Extract of a letter from Frankfurt of the 14th Dec.

"The irregularity which political events have caused in the course of the affairs of commerce in general, makes it nearly impossible to give an exact perception of the operations of exchange which have taken place latterly, and of the actual situation of this branch of speculation on the places of the north."

"The following is what we have collected the most positive on this head: a general complaint has been made for some weeks of a kind of stagnation; but at the end of Nov. all views turned towards foreign countries, because they there hoped to find more safety for capitals. It is to this circumstance that the rise of exchange must be attributed, which has taken place in the commercial cities at a distance from the theatre of war. Paper on Paris was then sought for as well as upon London & Holland; that of Austria was less, because of the difficulty of communications between Hamburg and Vienna, by Silesia and Moravia; exchange on Vienna suffered in consequence, small variations. The events which succeeded, had, as might be expected, a striking influence on the course of exchange. We no longer do anything with this place are cut off. Exchange on Holland, which false speculations had raised, fell to its level; the single course of exchange on Paris maintained itself at the height to which it had arrived, and even gained a quarter per cent. It is true, that the cessation of all communication with England has brought some confusion in the places which had constant relations with London. Since the entry of the French troops into Lubec, the affairs of the bank

with Hamburg, Lubec, Bremen and Eschden, has also ceased.

No merchant of note any longer hazards speculation. The imperial decree of the 21st of Nov. has entirely suspended them. We cannot dissemble, in fact, that a part of the connections of our city, was in direct or indirect connection with England, if not for the merchandise or produce of the manufactures, at least for the affairs of exchange, or concerning colonial produce. Our industry is therefore, at this day, the only but also the most solid source of prosperity upon which we can count; and there is no doubt, if the present state of things, should it continue for some time, there will appear many new manufactures and fabrics. Some provinces of Germany already set us the example. Thus the decree of the 21st of Nov. which wounds the interest of some commercial men, is, on the other hand, very agreeable to the manufacturers of Germany. In effect, this measure delivers them from the concurrence of the English, and procures already, a great vent for the products of their manufactures. Therefore it is, that the decree in question, has excited great joy in Saxony (Leipzig excepted) in nearly all the marches of Brandenburg, in Lusatia, Bohemia and even Silesia; these are the manufacturing places of lower Germany.

"The class of men which lose the most in the present situation, are the commission merchants, and the agents for English merchandise at Embden, Bremen, Magdeburg, Stettin &c."

ALTONA, Dec. 12.

We have received from persons who have corresponded in Poland, some curious details respecting the destination & march of the Russian troops. In consequence of an arrangement which had been concluded at Petersburg, between the Prussian major Krusemark, and the Russian ministry of war, an army of 80,000 men, commenced their march on the 1st of Oct. To accelerate their march they left behind great part of their artillery, and were to be furnished with artillery and other articles from the Prussian arsenals. This army actually arrived about the end of Oct. in Prussian Poland, and advanced to Blonie, whilst an advanced guard was pushed two leagues on the other side of Kalish. From thence this division having received intelligence of the battle of Jena, and the total rout of the Prussians, fell back on the principal army, the greater part of which repassed the Vistula, near Warsaw, in order to place itself in a position to receive reinforcements; at the same time the court of Russia invited all the royal family of Prussia to repair to Petersburg. During the short stay of the Russians in Prussian Poland, they every where visited the houses in the towns and in the country, and took away all the arms. Several persons were also arrested.

HAMBURG, Dec. 14.

This has been the mildest winter ever known: the late rains were accompanied with such warm weather, that the country north of Hamburg is completely clothed with green.

NEW-ORLEANS, January 13.

Legislature of New-Orleans.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 14.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the hon. James Workman, judge of the county court of Orleans county, covering sundry documents, informing the house that he had adjourned the court *sine die*, and explained his reason therefor. The illegal arrest and transportation of certain persons, by order of general Wilkinson, the overthrow of the civil authority, &c. was also announced. The letter and part of the documents were read, and the whole referred to a select committee.

January 29.

On the 23d inst. the two Houses of the Legislature of this Territory re-elected the hon. Daniel Clark a delegate to the congress of the United States for two years from the 4th of March next. All the members present except four, voted for Mr. Clark.

The following has been handed us by a friend, as part of the presentment made by the Grand Jury, at the late opening of the Superior Court of this Territory: At a Session of the Superior Court of the Territory of Orleans holden at the City Hall of the City of New Orleans on Saturday the 24th of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, came the GRAND JURY in and for the said Territory and made the following

PRES.

"In addition to now preferred by city and county of selves imperiously as a most dangerous late unprecedented power in this with no less astonishment laws and the civil fore a military force citizens of the U Territory seized that force, and de that great Bulwar writ of Habeas Cor have seen the general American army her honorable court, and acts, and declared in them, and to the general has acknowledged of such acts, and s alledging that they ed or approved by the judges of this t advisers were, we existing circumstances of all regard to the of the U. States, very foundation of into the question, to do evil, in ord from it; for we specious reasons a of those arrests. V urge them, to shap this honorable cou thereon."

Alexandria

TUESD.

A summary published in the paper, contains view of the rise, progress negotiations between It gives all the leading official documents w turns of the Lond this view, it will be our readers with the

A passenger in the it was said in Bordes about assembling an 600,000 of whom he rears, while he march to Russia, to settle h peror Alexander.

Beaumarchais.

America received s military stores from It was notorious th incapable of furnish resources—it was b he derived his mean sury. Afterwards, the American Min counts with Monsi United States were distinct heads, viz: Free Gifts. The p these heads was dist cept that of one mill when Mr. Franklin had become of the that being a gift, n cessary. Mr. Fran to be satisfied. B however, Mr. Beau agent in America, p supplies, furnished, gress Bills for two thousand livres on rope, who, by the b payment. Mr. Gen rister at Philadel Rayneval, a Secret Vergeones Office). Beaumarchais' dem was represented by vants in Europe, as a mere scheme to p of individuals. Th tion therefore in con was carried, on the rica, having receive to pay for them: J furnished funds, w proof; and the claim privity and counten nister, it was to be p his superiors: Final can minister in Par the bills before he v to pay them, the co ed, set matters righ These bills made deduction from a su granted by the king war. When Monsi the subsidy had be manner, he expres

PRESENTMENT.

"In addition to the Bills of Indictment now preferred by the Grand Jury for the city and county of Orleans, they feel themselves imperiously called upon to present as a most dangerous and alarming evil, the late unprecedented exercise of military power in this city. They have seen with no less astonishment than grief, the laws and the civil authority prostrated before a military force—They have seen the citizens of the United States and of this Territory seized upon and imprisoned by that force, and deprived of the benefits of that great Bulwark of Civil Liberty—the writ of Habeas Corpus. Nay: more—they have seen the general commanding the American army here, come before this honorable court, and openly avow such illegal acts, and declare that he would persevere in them, and to this grand jury the same general has acknowledged the commission of such acts, and sought to justify them by alleging that they were previously advised or approved by the governor and two of the judges of this territory. Whoever his advisers were, we hold such advice, under existing circumstances as a total dereliction of all regard to the constitution and laws of the U. States, and as striking at the very foundation of liberty. We enter not into the question, how far it is allowable to do evil, in order that good may result from it; for we are no casuists. Many specious reasons are urged in justification of these arrests. We leave to those who urge them, to shew their validity, and to this honorable court to form a judgment thereon."

J. W. SMITH, Clk.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

A summary published in yesterday and today's paper, contains a concise and satisfactory view of the rise, progress & termination of the late negotiations between England and France. It gives all the leading facts contained in the official documents which fill nearly forty columns of the London prints. After giving this view, it will be unnecessary to burthen our readers with the documents at full length.

A passenger in the Ann Jane, informs us, it was said in Bordeaux, that Bonaparte was about assembling an army of 1,000,000 men, 600,000 of whom he meant to leave in his rear, while he marched at the head of 400,000 to Russia, to settle his accounts with the Emperor Alexander. (Phil. Adv.)

Beaumarchais.—In the revolution war America received supplies of clothing and military stores from Mr. de Beaumarchais. It was notorious that this gentleman was incapable of furnishing them from his own resources—it was believed therefore, that he derived his means from the Royal Treasury. Afterwards, when Mr. Franklin, the American Minister, settled our accounts with Monsieur de Vergennes, the United States were charged under three distinct heads, viz: Loans, Subsidies and Free Gifts. The payments under each of these heads was distinctly pointed out, except that of one million given in 1776, and when Mr. Franklin desired to know what had become of that money, he was told that being a gift, no explanation was necessary. Mr. Franklin was, or appeared to be satisfied. Before that settlement, however, Mr. Beaumarchais, who had an agent in America, pressed for payment of supplies, furnished, and obtained from Congress Bills for two million four hundred thousand livres on their ministers in Europe, who, by the bye, had no means of payment. Mr. Gerard, the French Minister at Philadelphia, (brother to Mr. Rayneval, a Secretary in the Count de Vergennes Office), patronized Mr. de Beaumarchais' demand, which however was represented by some of the public servants in Europe, as wholly unfounded, and a mere scheme to put money in the pockets of individuals. There was much opposition therefore in congress. The resolution was carried, on the principle, that America, having received the supplies, ought to pay for them: That, to pay the court furnished funds, was an assertion without proof; and the claim being made with the privity and countenance of the French minister, it was to be presumed agreeable to his superiors: Finally, that as the American minister in Paris would hardly accept the bills before he was assured of means to pay them, the court could, if they pleased, set matters right there.

These bills made afterwards a serious deduction from a subsidy of six millions, granted by the king for carrying on the war. When Monsieur de la Luzerne, the successor of Monsieur Gerard, learnt that the subsidy had been anticipated in that manner, he expressed dissatisfaction in

strong terms, and desired, that if Mr. de Beaumarchais made any more claims, he might be referred for payment to the French court.

The claim slept for a long time, and as it seemed pretty clear that the million unaccounted for had been fingered by Mr. de Beaumarchais, it was natural to press for a disclosure, in order that it might be charged to him here, in the settlement of his accounts; but Mr. Franklin, conceiving perhaps that the circumstance was not important, made the settlement above mentioned. Perhaps he could obtain no other—perhaps he did not feel himself in a condition to insist that the alleged gift should not appear in the account, till the application of it was disclosed. Perhaps the old gentleman thought it most prudent to let the article stand open for such elucidation as time might afford.

Two reasons may be assigned for secrecy. The one, of a public nature, certainly had weight. France had affected a strict neutrality previous to the treaty by which our independence was acknowledged, and had occasionally given assurances to that effect; and even, at Lord Stormont's instigation, had seized goods and embargoed vessels destined to this country. On these occasions, Beaumarchais made strong representations, claiming his rights as a citizen, and complaining of the injury to his property. These, which were calculated for Lord Stormont's inspection, proved a little too much. Persons who understood the French government, knew that such remonstrances would not have been hazarded by any one, not previously sure of protection. If, however, after so many assurances, it had been acknowledged that this very Mr. Beaumarchais was employed by the ministry to send out these very goods at the king's expense, it would have furnished the British government with the proof they wanted.

The second was perhaps the efficient reason, though of a private nature. Perhaps the French minister, good naturedly, wished that America, in prosperity, should refund to the king's subjects, what had been granted by his majesty's bounty in our adverse condition, and he might not be unwilling that Mr. Rayneval, an old and able servant, should share a handsome sum with Mr. Beaumarchais.

After the king was dethroned, the American minister in France was so fortunate as to obtain a copy of Mr. Beaumarchais' receipt. Now as the French government formerly alleged the free gift of a million, and as the receipt of Mr. Beaumarchais has been since given to shew how that million was disposed of, it seems no more than reasonable at this time, when they demand payment for Mr. Beaumarchais, that they should prove the million in question was applied to our use in some other way. [N. Y. Ev. Post.]

Burr's Project, and the proceedings thereon, compared with the Spanish Conspiracy, to subvert the Sovereignty of the United States.

While every person, to whom either vigilance or vengeance, could attach the slightest cause of suspicion, of being implicated in Burr's projects, has been pursued with a rancour, that has superseded the laws, and would have overthrown the liberties of our country, had the writ of Habeas Corpus been suspended, the agents in the more dangerous & flagitious schemes of the Spanish government, to subvert the sovereignty of the United States, have been altogether unnoticed by the Administration. Neither the conviction of Judge Sebastian, nor the confession of Judge Innes, has drawn a single communication from the President of the United States, to either House of Congress—not a single step has been taken to investigate the most alarming conspiracy that ever was framed, by the government of one nation, and entertained by the traitorous citizens of another—A project, which, under its worst aspect, (unless the army had been seduced) could only be considered as a marauding expedition, has been made the ground of an alarm, that has appalled the nation, and was eagerly seized as a cause, for wresting from our citizens, every vestige of civil & personal liberty; while an organized system of civil war, and national subjugation has been overlooked, and stifled by those, whose duty it was to have instituted an immediate investigation, which would have vindicated the honor of the United States, and punished the delinquent citizens.

Whence, we ask, has it happened that a suspected attack by some Americans, against the possessions of Spain, should have excited so much alarm, as to prostrate all the barriers of our civil rights—while a flagrant and avowed attempt, by that very Power, to dismember our Union, and to

spread the flame of civil war throughout our country, has been entirely overlooked by the administration, and, as it would seem, buried in oblivion?

Is the protection of the Spanish mines an object of greater consideration, with our Rulers, than the quiet possession of our own farms; or (admitting as fact what remains yet to be ascertained) is the projected invasion of her territories, by a band of freebooters, of less consequence than the systematized subversion of our own government, liberty and laws, by the commissioned agents of the Spanish crown?

We repeat these questions, and shall reiterate them, until the proceedings of the administration shall satisfy the public mind whether the pensions of Spain have been limited to those, who are already accused, and convicted, of having received them.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Century, captain Dade, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 9th of January. The Century brought only one paper, viz. Gore's General Advertiser of the 8th.

A passenger in the Century states, that the treaty between this country and Great Britain was ratified by the last named power, and forwarded by a vessel for Charleston, name unknown, which sailed before the Century left Liverpool.

The January packet was understood to have left Falmouth for New York, previous to the 8th of January.

Although such repeated confirmations of the recapture of Buenos Ayres had reached England, it was not fully credited when the Century left Liverpool. The following extract from Gore's Advertiser of the 8th January, will shew, however, that they began to suspect the possibility thereof:—"A notice to the following effect was on Monday posted at Lloyd's: that the reports received at Lisbon, relative to the recapture of Buenos Ayres, are such as may make it prudent for English ships bound for the river Plata, to obtain previous information either at Rio Janeiro, or any other part of the coast, before they enter that river."

The recapture of Buenos Ayres, will be a severe blow to the shipping merchants—it is calculated that goods to the amount of 5,000,000 sterling have been sent from England; 14 vessels had left Liverpool for that place, and 4 more were advertised as ready to sail on the 9th Jan. Of saddles alone 30,000 had been sent from England, 40,000 of which were shipped from London.

It is generally believed that on Sir Home Popham's return he will suffer, having undertaken the expedition against Buenos Ayres without the authority of his government.

Policies were offered at London and Liverpool, that Bonaparte would be in possession of Petersburg, by a certain day—Specific day forgotten.

Murat it was expected would be created King of Poland.

American Flour was declining: Insurance on American vessels had fallen 50 per cent.

From the Liverpool Advertiser, Jan. 8.

Sir Hardford Jones has brought the latest accounts to government from the headquarters of the Russian armies. He had a full opportunity of viewing them with his own eyes, and we have his authority to say, that he never saw an army in a higher state of discipline, better appointed in every respect, or more eager to meet the enemy a l'arme blanche. The two columns of Russians under generals Bennigsen and Buxhowden, amounting in all to 150,000 men, he says, must have joined on the 8th or 9th of Dec. He brings an account, on the authority of letters from Elbing, dated the 8th of December, that the French passed the Vistula and took possession of Thorn. Estafettes from Grandenz and Marienwerder confirm this intelligence—but the French were very much reduced by sickness. About one-fourth of their whole army were down in flux & other diseases.

On the 13th ult. Lord Hutchinson and suite, in the Sparrow gun brig, passed the island of Atholm or Christiansoe, and expected to land at Pillau on the 16th. The Treasure of the King of Prussia was on board vessels at Pillau, ready to put to sea at a moment's notice.

The Austrians had formed a strong cordon all along the banks of the Pelizza. This army is in fine order, and their magazines plentifully supplied. The people of Austrian Poland remained perfectly quiet, and the levies at Petrichau, Plock, Kalisz, Gnesen and Posen, in Prussian Poland, had by no means answered the hopes of the French.

Several letters dated the 10th of December, have been received from St. Petersburg, which mention that a strong Russian force, under the command of Gen. Von Essen, had taken possession of Cnoczim. It is stated that the Russian general, on his arrival before the place, summoned it to surrender, which was refused; the Russians then began to bombard it, and threatened to take it by storm and put every man to death found in the garrison.—This had the desired effect.

The Norfolk Packet, captain Palmer, will sail on Thursday next.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, on Tottell's wharf,

100 bags of first quality COFFEE, On a credit of 60 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes.

P. G. Marsteller.

March 3.

FRESH SEEDS.

NICHOLAS HINGSTON.

Respectfully informs the public, that he hath removed from King street, to his old stand, in Fairfax street,

Where he hath for sale,

Red and white Clover, just received, Timothy seed, Orchard Grass, Lucern—and will receive by first arrival from London, a quantity of Burnet and Rye Grass.

Also on hand, a general assortment of Kitchen Garden and Flower seeds and roots, Medicinal and Bird seeds, Pot Herbs, &c. a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars, young Locust and Peach trees, large Catalpas, and a variety of flowering trees and shrubs. Also, all kinds of Garden Utensils—best London made Pruning Knives, Flower Pots, Chimney Ornaments and Root Glasses, with a general assortment of China, Glass and Queens ware, fresh Teas, and a good assortment of Groceries.

March 3. 45, coolw, lawt31 May

Robert Gray,

BOOKSELLER, King street, Alexandria, Has just received from New York,

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS:

SECRET HISTORY of the court and cabinet of St. Cloud; Watta's logic; Misses' magazine; Bell's British theatre, bound in calf and elegantly gilt; Took's panteon; Saurin's sermons; Sherlock on death; pocket bible assorted; Gellie's Greece, elegantly bound; Cowper's poems, calf gilt; life of Petrarch, calf gilt; Pool of quality; Tom Jones; Humphrey Clinker; Marmontell's memoirs, 4 vols, fine London edition, elegantly bound, only one copy received; Marmontell's moral tales; Mysteries of Udolpho; Peregrine Pickle; Roderick Random; McLauria's algebra; Bonnycastle's algebra; nautical almanacs for the year 1807; Edinburgh new dispensatory; Brown's elements of medicine; Bennet's lectures; Burgh's dignity of human nature; Berkeley's minute philosophy; Paley's natural theology; Denham's midwifery; Wallis on diseases; Burton's lectures; Dwight's geography; Griffith's letters; Bell on ulcers; Steuben's military discipline; Stephen's artillery discipline; shipwreck, a poem; Shakespeare's works; children of the abbey; Olney Hymns; Cicero Delphini; Quincey's lexicon; Franklin's works, 3 vols, octavo, [London]; Parkin's tour; memoirs of Talleyrand.

Lately received from Philadelphia,

Brooke's general gazetteer; Bell's surgery; Mrs. Chapone's letters; Goldsmith's Rome abridged; Lavoisier's chemistry; medical pocket book; Milton's works; Plutarch's lives; Rollin's ancient history; Porteus's sermons; Marsillon's sermons; Thompson's seasons; Young's Night Thoughts; domestic encyclopaedia; history of America, and the life of William Pitt.

ON HAND,

A selection of the British classics, in 39 vols, bound in calf and ornamented with plates; Mavor's voyages and travels, in 24 vols, with plates, and bound in calf; Mavor's universal history, 25 vols, in boards.

Dr. Ross's cyclopaedia, vol. 3d, part 1st, is expected by the first arrival from Philadelphia. Subscribers who have not received the former numbers are requested to send or call for them immediately for their own convenience, as they will find it more difficult to pay for 4 or 5 numbers at a time than for one.

March 3.

law2m

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, to secure the payment of certain sums of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on their respective premises, on the 7th day of May next, sundry parcels of land, lying upon Union, Water, Fairfax and Queen streets, and a twenty foot alley, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving his notes with an approved indorser, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal payments, and further to secure the purchase money, a deed of trust upon the land purchased.

James Keith, Trustee.

February 23.

Advertisement.

BY an order of the County Court of Fauquier, we the subscribers are appointed commissioners for selling the building of a Coal for said county forty feet by sixteen in the clear, eighteen feet pitch, with a passage below and above, to be built of brick or stone. This is therefore to give notice, that proposals will be received [to be lodged with Wm. Horner] until Saturday the 25th of April next; and if none should be agreed upon on that day, we shall proceed to let said building to the lowest bidder, on Monday following, being court day.

William Horner,
George B. Pickett,
Wm. Edmonds, jr.
Thornton Buckner,
Wiley Roy,

Fauquier Court-House,
February 23. } (28) 2aw25th

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,
A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,
From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or fuger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto, by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hoghead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26. 2aw

Thomas Reed & James Otlay

Painters and Glaziers,

HAVE commenced business in the above line, in Prince-street, nearly opposite the bank of Potomac, where they intend to keep the best of PAINTS, and every thing else in their line. Any orders, either in town or from the country, will be duly attended to, and executed on as reasonable terms as any in this place.

February 12. 2aw25th

The elegant and much admired

ENGLISH HORSE BRILLIANT,
The property of John Taylor, Esquire, of Mount Airy,

WILL stand, the ensuing season, at Mr. J. Milton's, in Frederick County, Virginia, one mile from Berryville, 6 from Snicker's ferry on Shenandoah river, and 12 from Winchester; at the low price of twenty-five dollars, (dischargeable by twenty dollars during the season) with one dollar to the groom.

BRILLIANT is a beautiful grey, 16 hands high, possessing great bone, with fine shape and symmetry—his blood unexceptionable—and allowed by all judges to be as fine a horse, in all respects, as was ever imported.

Pasture furnished mares from a distance, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

His pedigree, performances, &c. will be published in handbills, when the season commences.

January 21. 2aw7c

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander Latimer, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1807.

Mercy Latimer, Adm'r.

January 21. 2aw6w

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Mitchell late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of August next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands, this 13th day of February, 1807.

Elizabeth Mitchell, Adm'r.

Benjamin Baden, Adm'r.

February 13. 2aw5t

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT two-story FRAME HOUSE lately occupied by Mark Butts, situate in Duke, between Water and Union streets, next door to Thomas Preston's. Apply to

Mark Butts, or
Thomas Preston,

January 7. 2aw

Valuable Lands for Sale.

On the 23d day of April next, I will sell, at public sale, for ready money,

A valuable Tract of Land, now in the occupation of Dr. James H. Blake, situate in Fairfax county, in the commonwealth of Virginia, on the south side of Pohick creek, containing about 325 acres, be the same more or less. This land was sold and conveyed in the year 1795 by Col. William Fitzhugh to James H. Blake, Richard Parrott, and Anthony Banning, and in 1798 by them conveyed to me in trust to be sold upon the happening of certain events which have taken place. Col. William Fitzhugh held this land under his ancestors, who together with himself had possessed it without any interfering adverse claim from any quarter very many years previous to the year 1795; so that it is believed there can be no possible doubt in the title: but selling as I do as a trustee, I will not give any warranty except against myself and those claiming under me. A further description is conceived unnecessary, as the sale will be made on the land on the day above mentioned, and commence at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Leonard Mackall.

February 27. 2aw8t
Rappahannock Mills, &c.

THE subscriber would lease or rent, the valuable property, called "HUNTER'S WORKS," consisting of a Manufacturing Mill, (late in the occupancy of Messrs. Cochrane and Hollingsworths) having two water wheels, with four pair-burn stones, and all necessary machinery—a good Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and houses suitable for millers, coopers, & blacksmiths. At this place are the walls and remains of a forge and slitting mill, formerly carried on, the sites of which, and others in the same canal, are excellent for water works of various kinds. This property is on the north edge of the Rappahannock, within two miles of Fredericksburg and one of Plovermouth, has peculiar advantages of water, and is well situated for the purchase of wheat, now the staple of the country, and of the last crop a large proportion yet to come to market.

Also, a valuable MANUFACTURING MILL, with two water wheels, two pair of stones, and the usual machinery, situated on the same edge of the river, within half a mile of Plovermouth, having a convenient and comfortable miller's house attached to it, and a canal which now affords water communication from Plovermouth to the mill door, and at the expense of only three or four hundred dollars may be extended to the doors of the forge mills.—Or, I will sell the whole of the above property, under stipulations, for the benefit of contiguous property, but not way injurious to this, and give credit seven years if necessary, for three fourths of the amount, and accommodate time for the other fourth.

Robert Dunbar.

January 26. 2aw6w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of Davy Davy, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Davey, Exec'r.

John Korn, Executor.

January 21. 2aw6w

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

John C. White, complainant, Against Elias Debutts and Philip C. Marsteller, defendants.

The defendant, Elias Debutts, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip C. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant, Elias Debutts, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 2. 2aw2m

For Sale or Rent,

MY LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSES, and other buildings at Boyd's Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. William F. Grymes, near the place, Mr. William Wedderburn, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.

February 21. 2awf

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

James Lawason, Complainant, against Isaac M'Pherson, Wm. Douglas, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglass and Mandeville, Defendants.

THE defendant Isaac M'Pherson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants Wm. Douglas, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglass and Mandeville, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Isaac M'Pherson—until the further order or decree of the court.

And that a copy of this order be forthwith published in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

Jan. 2. 2aw2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

John Corse, Complainant, against Arthur McCann, & John Hodakin, Defendants.

THE defendant Arthur McCann, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Arthur McCann, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Arthur McCann, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant John Hodakin, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Arthur McCann, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 5. 2aw2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

John and James H. Tucker, Complainants, against Enoch Ward and Thomas Moore, Defendants.

THE defendant Enoch Ward, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Enoch Ward, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Enoch Ward, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Thomas Moore, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Enoch Ward, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A true copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 2. 2aw2m

For Sale,

BETWEEN three and four hundred acres of PRIME LAND, lying on the new turnpike road, about 22 miles from Alexandria. This tract is well watered, well timbered, with some excellent meadow on it, and much more may be made.—One hundred acres are in wood. Apply for terms to Calbert Powell, in Alexandria, or the subscriber near the premises, Fairfax county, Virginia.

Richard Brand Lee.

February 16. 2awf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from General HENRY LEE, for securing to WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, the payment of a debt of sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1792, and upon the request of the legal representatives of the said WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following

Tracts of Land,

At the periods hereafter mentioned—that is to say—

One tract of land, lying in Westmoreland county, called "Holt's Marsh," containing, as mentioned in the said deed, two thousand eight hundred acres on three bounds—and

One other Tract of Land, called "Black Grounds," containing eleven hundred acres, more or less, in Westmoreland county—at Westmoreland Court-House, on the 23d day of March next, being court day.—

One other Tract of Land, stated to contain sixteen hundred acres, called "Bay's Field Marsh," lying in the county of Frederick, together with a moiety of the Mill upon the said tract—at Winchester, on the 4th day of May next.—

And all the Right, Title, Interest or Claim of the said HENRY LEE and Wife, to five hundred acres, lying in Fairfax county, at the mouth of Difficult Run, on the west side thereof, at or near the great falls of Potomac—at Fairfax Court-House, on the 13th day of May next.

It is expected that persons wishing to purchase either of the above tracts, will previously view the same.

Bushrod Washington,

January 30. 2aw

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

Alexander Smith, Complainant, Against Mordecai Hines, Robert Abercrombie, and Samuel Craig, ex'r. of W. Mitchell, dec'd. Defendants.

THE defendant, Mordecai Hines, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Mordecai Hines, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Mordecai Hines, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants Robert Abercrombie and Samuel Craig, ex'r. of W. Mitchell, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Mordecai Hines, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

January 6. 2aw2m

Valuable Property for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of Benjamin Bennett, deceased; his executors offer for sale, THAT Valuable Property at the corner of King and Fairfax streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or venturing money in real estate, this is a most valuable piece of property. A small part of the lot will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,

Edward Stabler,

John Janney,

November 28. 2aw

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol.

SAL

On even

At

Corner

A variety

Particular

ALL kin

tion and the

can at any time

lowest limit

MARS

A quantity

No. 1 and 2

rate terms.

Mar

Have just rec

3000 bus

17 Tier

January 1

Wa

A Negro

customed to v

recommended

November

Wa

A FEW

end of

tearly so.

September

JU

500 S

5 1/2

1 di

5 hogshea

January 30.

JUS

A A I

150 Sack

3600 Bush

On

Jan. 3.

J

AND FOR S

2 pipes

2 half d

6 pipes

WH

30 hds. Jan

10. do. St.

8 do. Ne

5 pipes Ho

2 do. cou

1 hhd. L. m

4 quarter

3 do.

6000 bushels L

January 1

FOR

A WELL

rooms, with

house, coach ho

cessary building

al street, a few

near the market

February 9.

FO

On ad

The large c

story BRICK W

occupied by Mes

Apply to

October 20.

13 hds. SU

23 bbls.

5 pipes 4th

4 qr. casks S

11 do. do. M

Boxes of Cotto

Sacks of Licor

Barrels of Clov

And a large qu

For Sal

Be